

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL, AND REGISTER OF OFFICIAL PAPERS. [OCTOB. 30, 1824.]

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Documents.

RECESSION OF LAND.

(CONCLUDED FROM FOLIO 812.)

That, by other articles of agreement, entered into on the eighth of November, 1823, by the said Case on the part of the United States, and Kootalees, and others, the descendants and representatives of the Christian Indians, for whose use the said trust was created, the said Christian Indians declare their full assent to the retrocession by the Society to the United States as aforesaid, and cede, for themselves, to the United States, all their right to said trust estate.

The United States on their part agree, to pay to the said Christian Indians, an annuity of \$400, to commence as soon as a sum is received from the sale of said lands. (after having first paid the several sums stipulated to be paid by the United States, in the aforesaid agreement with the Society of United Brethren,) sufficient as a principal stock to produce \$400, at an interest of 6 per centum per annum, and to continue as long as said Indians shall occupy their present residence; but, should the said Indians be desirous of removing from their present residence, the United States agree to secure to them a reservation of not less than 24,000 acres of land, to be held by said Indians on the usual condition of Indian reservations, so long as they shall live thereon; and when the said Indians shall remove to said reservation, the said annuity to cease.

It appears, by the schedule and surveys returned with the contract entered into with the United Brethren, that, in the said three tracts of land, (amounting together to 12,000 acres,) 3,759 acres and 97-100, have been surveyed and leased; that, on the lands leased, there have been 1077 acres cleared and improved, including 43 dwelling houses, varying in dimensions from 14 by 14 feet to 24 by 42 feet, and 22 barns, varying, also, from 20 by 20 to 25 by 54 feet—These leases expire at different periods, from the year 1825 to 1854, and vary much in the amount and kind of rent reserved; some cases providing for the payment of the rent in cash, and others in improvements. The surveys exhibit lots of different sizes, from 29 to 176 acres. Besides these surveys and improvements, there appear to be on said tract, town, or village plats of building lots, some of which are leased and improved. Most, if not all, of the leases, contain provisions, restraining their assignment and the commission of waste, &c. &c. for the violation of which, as well as for the non-payment of rent, &c. the leases become forfeit.

The Committee have not thought it necessary, or within the scope of their inquiries, to go into a detailed exposition of the promises made to these Christian Indians, by the Congress, prior to the declaration of Independence, and since the close of the Revolutionary war, to recount their meritorious services during that war, nor to set forth the benevolent and indefatigable exertions of the United Brethren in the faithful discharge of the trust confided to them, but give, to gentlemen desirous of examining into these matters, the following references to facilitate their inquiries. The Ordinances of Congress, *Laws U. S. vol. 1, pp. 568-9 and 579; the 5th section of the act of 1st June, 1796, vol. 2, p. 567; and the message of the President of the United States, of December 10, 1822, vol. 1 Senate Papers, No. 3.*

The Committee are of opinion, on the evidence submitted to them, that measures ought to be taken, on the part of the United States, for carrying the said agreements into execution; to survey and allot the said lands; to ascertain their value, improvement, the situation of the leases, the terms on which their surrender or commutation can be secured, the minimum cash value of each lot, and the amount to be awarded for improvements. That pre-emption rights should be allowed to the persons named in the contract, to such of the lessees as have complied with their leases and will surrender them, and to the Society of United Brethren, for such portions of lots and lands as will pay them, at the minimum cash price, the sum stipulated to be paid them, as the consideration of their surrender of said lands. That patents should be granted, for such of said lands as the United States are bound to convey, as soon as their boundaries are ascertained, and that the remainder of said lands, deducting the usual allowance for schools, should be offered for sale, at public vendue, and, if not so sold, be liable to entry and purchase at the land office at Zanesville, in the same manner other United States' lands are entered and sold.

The Committee, therefore, beg leave to report a bill.

Extract from the Articles of Agreement, made and concluded at Gnadenhutzen, in the county of Tuscarawas and the state of Ohio, between Lewis Case, on the part of the United States, being thereto specially authorized by the President of the United States, and Lewis D. de Schweinitz, on the part of the Society of the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, being thereto specially authorized by the said Society.

1. The said Society agree to retrocede to the United States the three tracts of land lying on the Muskingum river, in the county of Tuscarawas and state of Ohio, containing each four thousand acres, which said tracts of land were granted to the said Society, by patent from the United States, on the 24th day of February, 1796, for certain purposes therein expressed, which will more fully appear by reference to the said patent, and to the act of Congress of June 1st, 1796, entitled, "An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the Society of the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," by the authority of which act, the said patent issued.

The conveyance required by this article shall be made by a good and sufficient deed at the expense of the said Society, as soon after the ratification of this agreement as possible, which deed shall convey to the United States all

the right and title vested in the said Society, by the patent and act of Congress aforesaid.

II. The schedule, hereunto annexed, contains a descriptive list of all the leases which have been granted by the said Society, together with the number of the lots and the quantity of acres granted to each person, the commencement and expiration of the lease, and the rent which each tenant is bound to pay.—These leases, as soon as this agreement is ratified, shall, by a sufficient conveyance in law, be assigned by the said Society to the United States, after which the right and duties created by the said leases shall be vested in, and performed by, the United States.

III. Whereas, by the documents which accompanied the President's message to the Senate, of December 9th, 1822, it appears that the sum of \$43,356 was actually expended by the said Society, upon the objects connected with the trust created by the acceptance of the said patent to the 21st August, 1822, and that the whole receipts from the said land were \$9998 58 1-4, leaving a balance due to the said Society of \$32,587 50 3-4, of which sum, \$15,840 10 1-4 were actually expended in procuring the title of the said land, and in surveying the same; the repayment of which, amounting now, with the interest, to \$2596 13, was guaranteed by the ordinance of Congress of September 3d, 1798; in the settlement, at an early period, of these remote tracts, being more than seventy miles distant from the nearest white settlement; in cutting roads, building temporary mills, and making other improvements, which have greatly added to the value of the said lands, all which will more fully appear by a reference to the said documents; and whereas the committee of the Senate, to whom the said documents were referred, state, "That it appears satisfactorily to the committee, that the Society, ever since they assumed the trust, have, under circumstances of great difficulty and embarrassment, exerted their best endeavours to effect the great and benevolent purposes of civilizing, improving, and protecting the Indians thus placed under their charge, and have, with persevering industry, care and fidelity, performed the duty and trust reposed in them by Congress; and whereas, by an account, this day exhibited by the Treasurer of the said Society, it appears, that the said three tracts of land are actually holden for the payment of a debt of \$6654 25, being part of the said sum of \$15,840 10 1-4, expended as aforesaid: Now, therefore, it is reasonable, and it is hereby agreed, that the sum of six thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars, twenty-five cents, shall be paid by the United States to the said Society, out of the first proceeds of the sales of the said land, in full consideration of the retrocession hereby made, and of all the expenses which the said Society have incurred in the execution of the trust aforesaid, in relation to the said land.

IV. It is also agreed, that ten acres of ground, including the church called Beersheba, and the graveyard on the Gnadenhutzen tract, and also the church lot, parsonage house, and graveyard, in the town of Gnadenhutzen, the house and lot occupied by John G. Demuth, the house and lot occupied by David Peter, both which lots are about five rods in front by sixteen rods in depth, and the house and lot occupied by Frederic Dell, which lot does not exceed two acres; and also, the missionary house and grave yard at Goshen, shall be conveyed by the United States, in perpetuity, to the said Society, free from any condition or limitation whatever.

V. Whereas, John Andreas, John Neigaman, Jacob Winsh, and Catharine Tschudy, have erected houses in the town of Gnadenhutzen, upon lots of five by fifteen rods, under leases from the said Society, conditioned for the payment, the two former of the annual rent of \$1 65, and the two latter of \$3 60, each, with an understanding that the said lessees should hold the said lots as long as they complied with the conditions of the lease, and should also be allowed the privilege of selling the same, at their option; it is therefore agreed, that the said John Andreas, John Neigaman, Jacob Winsh, and Catharine Tschudy, shall be allowed a pre-emption right to the said lots, to be exercised in such manner as may be determined by the United States.

VI. Five of the leases, yet unexpired, to wit: Those to Isaac Simmers, Jesse Walton, Barzillai Walton, and Boaz Walton, on the Gnadenhutzen tract; and to Jesse Hill, on the Salem tract, contain clauses for the payment of such sums as may be awarded to them, in the mode pointed out by the said leases, for certain improvements upon the tracts leased to them. It is therefore agreed, that a sum not exceeding one thousand eight hundred dollars, shall be paid by the United States, out of the proceeds of the said land, should that amount be awarded, to the said persons; but, should the amount awarded to them fall short of that sum, then the United States shall be held to pay only the amount actually awarded. Joseph Rhodes having leased a lot for the term of thirty-three years, from the 1st of April, 1821, and having advanced to the said Society the consideration therefor, amounting to \$215 25, under an agreement that the same, at the expiration of the lease, shall be refunded to the said Rhodes, without interest, the said Society agree to procure a surrender to the United States of the said lease, within the term of four years, and to save the United States harmless from the effect of any stipulation in the said lease.

Extract from the Articles of Agreement, made this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, between Lewis Case, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and Zacharies, or Kootalees, John Henry, or Killbuck, Charles Henry, or Killbuck, Francis Henry Killbuck, John Peter, Tobias, John Jacob, and Matthias, or Koolote shashees, being the descendants and representatives of the Christian Indians, who were formerly settled upon three tracts of land, lying on both sides of the Muskingum river, in the state of Ohio, containing four thousand acres each, which were granted by patent from the United States, dated February twenty-fourth, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, in pursuance of the act of Congress, of June 1st, seventeen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land, appropriated for military services, and for the Society of the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," to the said Society, for the use of the said Christian Indians, or the remains of that Society, including Killbuck and his descendants, and the nephew and descendants of the late Captain White-Eye, Delaware Chiefs,

Art. I. The descendants and representatives aforesaid, for themselves, and for

the Society of Christian Indians aforesaid, do hereby declare their full assent to the agreement concluded at Gnadenbutter, in the state of Ohio, on the fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, between Lewis Cass, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Lewis de Schweinitz, agent for the Society of United Brethren aforesaid.

Art. II. The said descendants and representatives do, for themselves, and for the Christian Society of Indians aforesaid, forever cede to the United States all right and interest in and to the tracts of land before described, the use of which was granted to them by the patent and act of Congress aforesaid.

Art. III. The United States agree to pay to the said Christian Society of Indians, an annuity of four hundred dollars, which annuity shall commence as soon as a sum is received, from the sale of the said land, sufficient as a principal stock, to produce the amount of four hundred dollars, at an interest of six per centum per annum. But the proceeds of the sales of the lands are to be applied to the sums secured to be paid to the Society of United Brethren, and to the lessees described in the sixth article of the agreement executed at Gnadenbutter aforesaid, before the creation of the principal stock provided for in this agreement: and the annuity of four hundred dollars shall continue so long as the said Society of Christian Indians shall occupy their present residence.

Art. IV. It is further agreed that, should the said Society of Christian Indians be desirous of removing from their present residence, the United States will secure to them a reservation, containing not less than twenty-four thousand acres of land, to be held by them upon the usual condition of Indian reservations, so long as they shall live thereon; and when the said Christian Society shall remove to the said reservation, then the annuity herein granted shall cease.

ARMING AND EQUIPPING THE MILITIA.

Report of the Committee on Military Affairs, on a resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the Act which provides for the distribution of arms, &c. among the different States and Territories. March 10, 1824: Read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The Committee on Military Affairs, which was instructed "to inquire into the expediency of amending the act making provision for arming and equipping the Militia of the United States, passed April 3, 1808, so that the arms provided by virtue of said Act, and transmitted to the several states and territories of the Union, shall by each state and territory be deposited and kept in proper arsenals, to be provided by said state or territory, ready to be delivered to the militia thereof, only when called into the actual service of the United States, or of the state or territorial government, and to be returned to such place or places of deposit, when said service shall cease," beg leave to Report:

That, in considering this subject, they have conferred with the Department of War, and in reply to a communication of theirs, the subjoined letters were received. To the very able and satisfactory letter of the Chief of the Ordnance Department, your committee deem it unnecessary to superadd any suggestions of their own, as the whole ground is covered by the arguments of that officer: they, therefore, in conformity with these views, and in strict accordance with their own opinions, beg leave to report a bill.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, February 19, 1824.

SIR: I transmit herewith a report of the Ordnance Department, in reply to your letter of the 30th ult. in the views of which I concur.

The paper transmitted with your letter, is also enclosed.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

The Hon. J. HAMILTON, Jr. Chairman Com. on Military Affairs.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, February 19, 1824.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the Hon. Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, I have the honour to submit the views of this Department, respecting the proposition to amend the Act, for arming and equipping the whole body of the Militia.

Under the existing provisions of the Act, the arms are procured by the General Government, and distributed in due proportions to the several states and territories. The arms are delivered to the respective Governors, or to other executive officers, duly authorized to receive them. When the arms are thus delivered, they become the property of the state; and the officers of the General Government no longer exercise any control over them. How the arms are then disposed of, this Department is not fully informed. It is known, however, that no uniform practice prevails. In some of the states, the arms are deposited in state arsenals, and reserved for occasions when the militia shall be called into actual service; in others, they are distributed to certain corps or companies, in whose hands they remain. In some of the states it is understood that the practice partakes of both the foregoing, yet differs from either; the arms are deposited in the arsenals, and given out to the militia on days of general parade and inspection, and returned again to the arsenals, after the exercises of the day are over.

The laws of the United States respecting the militia, require that every citizen enrolled in the militia, shall provide himself with suitable arms and accoutrements. The difficulties which may have been experienced in enforcing an exact compliance with these laws, it is presumed may have induced the legislatures of some of the states, to distribute the arms, received from the United States, with a view to promote the discipline of the militia. This plan, it is conceived, tends rather to increase the difficulty of enforcing a compliance with the laws than to diminish them. For few individuals will provide arms, at their expense, when the state will furnish them gratis: nor will they be willing to do so, even if required by the state, when it is seen that their neighbors are furnished at public expence.

By placing the arms into the hands of the militia, to be used on all ordinary occasions, and confided entirely to the care of so many different persons, dispersed over a large tract of country, they must, in the course of a few years, be greatly injured, if not irreparably damaged and lost:—and even, if it were possible, under such circumstances, to preserve them uninjured, their wide dispersion would be almost equivalent to a total loss to the state, from the difficulty of collecting them upon urgent occasions.

It is believed, moreover, that a distribution of arms in this manner, has but a

very limited influence in improving the military skill and discipline of the militia. For, although it may be desirable, it is by no means indispensable, that arms of a perfect and uniform fabric should be placed in the hands of men, for ordinary parades. Most of the knowledge to be acquired on such occasions, can be as well obtained with arms of an inferior quality. And besides, the distribution must necessarily furnish but a very partial supply. About one tenth, only, can be armed in this manner.

In connection with this view of the subject, I beg leave to submit the following facts: During the seven years, from 1816 to 1822, inclusive, ninety-four thousand stands of arms were procured, under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the militia. These arms have been apportioned to the several states and territories, as directed by the act, and placed at the disposal of the respective state executives; and the principal part of them have been delivered. During the year 1823, about fourteen thousand stands of arms were obtained; making in all, during the last eight years, one hundred and eight thousand. The total number of militia in all the states and territories in the year 1823, was a small fraction over one million. The returns for the year 1823, judging from the increase of former years, it is estimated will exhibit a total of about one million and thirty thousand. Hence, it appears, that the arms procured, during the last eight years, are sufficient to arm only about one tenth of the present number of effective militia in the United States. And this proportion will not be materially varied for several years to come; because, the annual increase of the militia is more than double the number of arms procured annually.

When the militia, in times of war or danger, are called into actual service, either by the general or state governments, in order to their being properly equipped, the sole reliance must be placed upon the arms deposited in the public depots. For the arms belonging to the respective individuals, consisting of all the varieties of calibres, models, and quality, would, if brought into the field, be of very little service, from the great difficulty and embarrassment of providing so many different kinds of ammunition.

In actual service, the militia of one state will frequently be required to act in concert with those of other states; and also, with the troops of the United States. Hence, it is of the utmost importance to the good of the service, that the militia of all the states, as well as the troops of the United States, should be furnished, not only with arms of a good quality, but of a uniform pattern; in order that but one description of ammunition may be necessary, and that the confusion and disorder which must result from providing different kinds, may be avoided.

Such of the states, as shall retain in their arsenals the arms which have already been received from the United States, will, in the event of a war, (whether it occurs soon or late,) be prepared to furnish about one tenth part of its militia with arms of a good quality and of a uniform pattern, without placing any reliance upon the arms dispersed throughout the country in the hands of individuals.

On the contrary, such of the states as shall distribute arms to their militia, immediately upon their reception from the United States, it may be confidently predicted, will, in the event of a war occurring some years hence, be found nearly, if not entirely destitute of an efficient equipment for their militia. And thus the great purpose for which a large annual expenditure is made for procuring arms, will be partially, if not wholly, defeated.

If the views here taken be correct, it follows, that the ends for which the laws for arming the militia were enacted, will be better attained, if those laws be so amended, as to ensure the arms being deposited and preserved in arsenals; and to prohibit their being delivered out, except to the militia, while in actual service, times of war or public danger, and when called out by the general or state governments.

In conclusion, it may be proper to state, that the foregoing has no reference to the arms procured under the appropriations for the National Armories; those arms are not distributed to the militia, but deposited in the United States' arsenals. I beg leave also, to remark, that I have dwelt thus long upon the subject, because the communication of the Chairman of the Committee seemed to invite a full consideration of it. The views above expressed, are, therefore, with great deference, respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, Lt. Col. on Ordnance Duty.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE U. STATES.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 11th, 1824.

In conformity with the provisions of the act of the 10th of February, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," the Secretary of the Treasury has the honour to submit the following statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, viz:

- 1st. A general statement of the quantity and value of the merchandise imported into the U. S.
- 2d. A summary statement of the same.
- 3d. A general statement of the quantity and value of domestic articles exported.
- 4th. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign articles exported.
- 5th & 6th. Summary statements of the value of domestic and foreign articles exported.
- 7th. A general statement of the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States.
- 8th. A general statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the United States; and
- 9th. A statement of the commerce of each state and territory, from the 1st of October, 1820, to the 30th of September, 1823.

From these statements, it appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, have amounted to \$77,579,267, of which amount \$71,511,541 were imported in American vessels, and \$6,067,726, in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to \$74,699,030, of which \$47,155,400 were domestic, and \$27,543,632 were foreign articles; that, of the domestic articles, \$39,074,562 were exported in American vessels, and \$8,080,846 in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, \$6,241,004 dollars, were exported in American vessels, and \$1,302,618 dollars, in foreign vessels; that 775,271 tons of American shipping entered, and 810,761 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 119,468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740, cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT of the Senate.

No. 1. A General Statement of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture, of Foreign Countries, Imported into the United States, commencing on 1st Oct. 1822, and ending on 30th September, 1823.

FROM	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.										VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					
	Copper, brass, and tin, in pigs or bars.	Bullion.	Gold and silver coins.	Dye woods.	Raw hides.	Brimstone & sulphur.	Furs, and undressed.	Plaster of Paris.	Burr stones unwrought.	All other free articles.	Manufactures of Wool.		Manufactures of Cotton.		Manufactures of Woollen.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Piece Goods.	Blankets and rugs.	Printed & colored.	White.	Woolen and cotton hose.	Dollars.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cloths & casimeres.	Worsted & stuff goods.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Russia.....	15,395	..	1,800	..	10,924	..	17,673	..	..	1,303	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prussia.....	3,192	..	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	7,981	..	43,418	..	759	..	..	..	..	832	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish West Indies.....	5,858	178	341,919	3,535	49,078	..	..	..	..	28,472	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark and Norway.....	4,734	..	222,791	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,104	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish East Indies.....	8,185	15,136	83,136	136,949	102,510	..	9,540	..	..	36,932	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland.....	16,610	240	282,922	10,598	2,173	1,882	180	..	..	5,694,487	4	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch West Indies and American colonies.....	161,192	..	3,000	..	..	..	48,650	..	..	83,627	5,694,487	1,446,554	..	..	..	..
Dutch East Indies.....	3,000	..	4,425	..	..	..	463	..	..	508	1,218	32,475	..	..	..	..
England, Man, and Berwick.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503	..	..	..	..	..
Scotland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney.....	..	..	181,695	20	8,316	..	..	..	..	..	1,004	..	..	..	..	..
Gibraltar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British African ports.....	17,939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. East Indies.....	13,532	830	519,910	40,335	8,040	..	73	..	..	6,314	1,385	..	..	..	..	..
Do. West Indies.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,148	..	..	..	..	..
Newfoundland and British fisheries.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other-British colonies.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British American colonies.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French European ports on the Atlantic.....	1,057	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. on the Mediterranean.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. West Indies and American colonies.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. East Indies.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bourbon and Mauritius.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other French African ports.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hayti.....	2,027	1,675	53,827	49,528	49,358	1,252	19	..	..	64,265	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic.....	2,250	..	5,569	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. on the Mediterranean.....	..	..	8,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,212	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teneriffe and the other Canaries.....	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,323	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manilla and Philippine Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito Shore.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,554	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba.....	19	3,853	82,316	97,107	2,997	..	..	..	..	11,335	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Spanish West Indies.....	12,251	47,615	224,149	21,877	49,778	..	86	..	..	14,151	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spanish South American colonies and Mexico.....	1,152	..	22,738	851	30,575	..	..	..	..	10,714	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal.....	183,038	121,970	1,828,446	70,135	1,174,904	..	75,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta.....	..	..	13,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fayal and the other Azores.....	..	..	12,363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape de Verd Islands.....	..	1,221	17,412	2,138	19,756	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Portuguese African ports.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Brazil & other Portuguese American colonies	17,612	..	46,215	1,664	356,123	..	2,709	..	..	13,923	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy and Malta.....	..	..	215,187	..	489	..	..	..	..	80,728	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.....	..	..	7,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,020	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragusa and the Seven Islands.....	..	6,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden.....	32,024	..	79,381	..	3,153	..	7,724	..	..	24,454	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco and Barbary States.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asia, generally.....	38,475	..	22,036	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,780	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Indies, generally.....	..	..	10,346	..	1,635	..	1,408	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe.....	..	..	6,689	..	..	..	..	..	..	720	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Seas.....	..	3	31,170	3,048	3,625	..	4	..	..	927	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uncertain ports.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,922	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	548,006	230,771	4,867,125	441,352	2,024,082	22,684	273,088	42,914	16,13	522,250	5,844,066	1,504,469	604,896	4,899,492	2,836,813	629,211

STATEMENT—Continued.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.																			
FROM	Manufactures of												Unmanufactured.						
	Cotton, twist, yarn and thread.	Linen, bleached and unbleached.	Silk goods.	Hemp goods.	Brass.	Copper, of which copper is the chief value.	Iron and steel, other than those paying a specific rate of duty.	Glass ware, other than that paying a specific rate of duty.	China and Earthen Ware.	Tin and Pewter.	Paper, writing and wrapping.	Gold, silver, and precious stones.	Hats, caps, and bonnets.	Copper, subject to duty of 15 per cent.	Tin, in sheets or plates.	RAW WOOL.	RAW SILK.	All other articles paying an ad valorem duty.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Dollars.
Russia.....	76,247	121	250	115	32	32	23	19	11	11	12	52	41,146	386,378	10,435	2,160	10,435	2,160	65,213
Prussia.....	529	288	166	111	111	111	363	306	5	15	12	52	41,146	386,378	10,435	2,160	10,435	2,160	3,039
Sweden.....	6,686	1,566	6,867	336	10,427	663	1,087	626	87	1,340	89	175	928	41,146	386,378	10,435	2,160	10,435	3,649
Danish West Indies.....	65,648	475	135	279,397	240,258	223,243	88,381	2,482,161	172,024	9,662	1,086,199	28,378	167,059	56,011	41,146	386,378	10,435	2,160	34,633
Danish East Indies.....	8,914	277,993	378	226,503	217	...	1,276	16,527	44	2,854	...	...	...	545	...	1,022	...	...	98,449
Holland.....	172	405,744	...	...	...	...	...	5,877	...	...	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,711
Dutch West Indies and American Colonies.....	178
Do. East Indies.....	189,694
England, Man, and Berwick.....	85,892
Scotland.....	26,184
Ireland.....
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney.....
Gibraltar.....
British African Ports.....
Do. East Indies.....
Do. West Indies.....
Newfoundland and British Fisheries.....
British American Colonies.....
Other British Colonies.....
The Hansa Towns and Ports of Germany.....
French European Ports on the Atlantic.....
Do.....do.....do.....Mediterranean.....
Do. West Indies and American Colonies.....
Do. East Indies.....
Bourbon and Mauritius.....
Other French African Ports.....
Hayti.....
Spanish European Ports on the Atlantic.....
Do.....do.....do.....Mediterranean.....
Teneriffe and the other Canaries.....
Manilla and the Philippine Islands.....
Honduras, Compenchy, and Musquito Shore.....
Cuba.....
Other Spanish West Indies.....
Spanish South American Colonies and Mexico.....
Portugal.....
Madeira.....
Fayal, and the other Azores.....
Cape de Verde Islands.....
Other Portuguese African Ports.....
Coast of Brazil & other Portuguese American colonies.....
Italy and Malta.....
Trieste and other Austrian Ports on the Adriatic.....
Ragusa and the Seven Islands.....
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden.....
Morocco and Barbary States.....
Cape of Good Hope.....
China.....
Asia, generally.....
West Indies, do.....							

STATEMENT—Continued.

STATEMENT—Continued.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.

FROM	Duck.		Russia Sheet		Value of duck & sheetings.	Wines.		All other liquors when imported in bulk or cases.	Value.	From grain.	Spirits.		Value.
	Pieces.	Not exceeding 22 archons each.	Pieces.	White.		Sherry & Brandy.	Port & other liquors.				Value.	From other materials than grain.	
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
Russia.....	26,325	37,430	29,903	360	942,460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	566	760	696	..	15,610	..	459	..	..	..	..	116,366	36,862
Swedish West India.....	160	..	..	..	1,772	..	773	..	3,556	..	..	812,424	285,947
Denmark and Norway.....	14	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish West India.....	31,457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish East India.....	15	..	..	..	4,464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland.....	..	1,778	166	..	5,015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch West Indies and American colonies.....
Dutch East India.....
England, Man, and Berwick.....
Scotland.....
Ireland.....
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney.....
Gibraltar.....	110	..	..	..	1,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British African ports.....
Do. East India.....
Do. West India.....
Newfoundland and British fisheries.....
British American colonies.....
Other British colonies.....
The House Towns and ports of Germany.....
French European ports on the Atlantic.....
Do. do. Mediterranean.....
Do. West Indies and American colonies.....
Do. East India.....
Bourbon and Mauritius.....
Other French African ports.....
Hayti.....
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic.....
Do. do. Mediterranean.....
Tenille and the other Canaries.....
Manilla and the Philippine Islands.....
Honduras, Camaguey, and Musquito shore.....
Cuba.....
Other Spanish West Indies.....
Portugal.....
Madira.....
Payal and the other Azores.....
Cape Verde Islands.....
Other Portuguese African ports.....
Coast of Brazil & other Portuguese American colonies.....
Italy and Malta.....
Trearte and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.....
Ragusa and the Seven Islands.....
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mecca, and Aden.....
Morocco and Barbary States.....
Cape of Good Hope.....
China.....
Asia, generally.....
West India, do.....
Europe, do.....
Africa, do.....
South Seas.....
Uncertain ports.....
Total.....	27,255	38,363	1,944	26,643	451,024,180	134,101	284,622	73,880	2,015,770	1,391,342	135,292	3,686,531	1,656,127

STATEMENT—Continued.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.																			
FROM	Molasses.		Beer, ale, & porter.		Oil.		Tea.				Coffee.		Cocoa.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign fishing.	Olive & incense.	Value.	Bohea.	Souchong and other black.	Imperial, Gunpowder, and other Green.	Hyson & skin, and other Hyson.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Galls. Gallons.	Galls.	Dolla.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.				
Russia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish West Indies.....	130,015	29,952	116	.....	.....	.....	1,732	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark and Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish West Indies.....	95,303	23,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	864,650	202,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch West Indies and American colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies.....	.....	.....	97,918	85,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England, Man, and Berwick.....	.....	.....	11,649	6,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland.....	.....	.....	5,252	2,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British African ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. West Indies.....	1,729,552	406,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland and British fisheries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British colonies.....	42,939	11,540	196	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British colonies.....	256,887	58,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Hansa towns and ports of Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French European ports on the Atlantic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do. do. Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. West Indies and American colonies.....	3,140,038	703,908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bourbon and Mauritius.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other French African ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayti.....	14,314	3,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do. do. Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teniriffe and the other Canaries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manilla and the Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras, Campechy, and Mosquito Shore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba.....	6,455,741	1,134,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Spanish West Indies.....	200,795	43,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish South American colonies and Mexico.....	25,241	5,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaira.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayal and the other Azores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape de Verd Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Portuguese African ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coast of Brazil & other Portuguese American colonies	47,511	7,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy and Malta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ragusa and the Seven Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mecha, and Aden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morocco and Barbary States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asia, generally.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies, generally.....	16,351	4,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Seas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uncertain ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,319,328	2,634,222	115,132	94,637	25,059	2,231	10,793	17,832	668,384	2,134,137	475,585	2,770,556	2,160,935	2,381,245	37,732	7,088	1,192	10,913	349,233

STATEMENT—Continued.

STATEMENT—Continued.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.																
FROM	Chocolate.		Sugar.		Fruits, &c.					Candles.		Soap.	Tallow.	Value.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Brown.	White, clayed, or powdered.	Value.	Candy, Loaf, & Lump.	Value.	Almond.	Current.	Prunes & plums.	Figs.				Raisins, in jars & all other boxes.	Value.
	Lbs.	Doll.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.		
Russia.....	142	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussia.....		
Sweden.....		
Swedish West Indies.....	691,255	435	38,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark and Norway.....		
Danish West Indies.....	5,577,177	51,412	307,736	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. East Indies.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	1,066,232	.....	58,881	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch West Indies and American colonies.....		
Do. East Indies.....	12,683	.....	637	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England, Man, and Berwick.....		
Scotland.....		
Ireland.....		
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney.....		
Gibraltar.....		
British African ports.....		
British East Indies.....	92,435	.....	4,345	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. West Indies.....	3,897,585	2,983	229,318	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland and British fisheries.....		
British American colonies.....	25,239	238	3,656	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British colonies.....	13,495	.....	802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The House towns and ports of Germany.....		
French European ports on the Atlantic.....		
Do. do. do. Mediterranean.....		
French West Indies and American colonies.....		
Bourbon and Mauritius.....		
Other French African ports.....		
Hayti.....	647,555	3,721	35,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do. do. Mediterranean.....		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic.....		
Do. do. do. Mediterranean.....		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries.....		
Manilla and Philippine Islands.....		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore.....		
Cuba.....		
Other Spanish West Indies.....		
Spanish South American colonies and Mexico.....		
Portugal.....		
Madeira.....		
Fayal and the other Azores.....		
Cape de Verde Islands.....		
Other Portuguese African ports.....		
Coast of Brazil & other Portuguese American colonies.....		
Italy and Malta.....		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.....		
Ragusa and the Seven Islands.....		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c.....		
Morocco and Barbary states.....		
Cape of Good Hope.....		
China.....		
Asia, generally.....		
West Indies, do.....		
Europe, do.....		
Africa, do.....		
South Seas, do.....		
Uncertain ports.....		
Total.....	1,614	6,465,378,724.7	4,000,406,323.689	2,260	342,489,361	135,944	111,140	463,638	2,181,062	2,691,792	400,323	105,285	11,063,825	3,367,211	156,983	131,331

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.

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